

Anglo-American Memories

CVI.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN FROM AN ANGLO-AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Copyright, 1911, by George W. Smalley.)

London, January 27.

I begin with a financial anecdote, the date of which is long before I knew Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Like some others to follow, the origin of it is London—the City of London, where Mr. Morgan has been in times past regarded with more awe than affection. The Orientals, says Macaulay, or some of them, pay their sincerest homage to the delinquents whom they most dread; indeed, they are chosen as delinquents only in order to be propitiated. And perhaps in this case, though the East is East and the West is West, the East is West also. In any case, this is, I believe, the first transaction which brought Mr. Pierpont Morgan into notice in the City as, in one sense, a rival to his father, in whose lifetime the transaction was carried out.

One of the foremost houses in London, or in Europe, had been applied to by the United States Government to arrange for the payment of a large amount of outstanding Five-Forties. The amount was \$400,000,000. The proposal was made in the spring, and our Government desired the operation to be completed and the whole sum remitted to the Treasury at a fixed date in the autumn. I suppose on the expiration of the first term of years when the Government had a right to redeem the bonds, but it is not necessary to mention it. The head of the firm at that time—he died long since—was a man of great capacity and authority, with an unrivalled knowledge of finance and an unrivalled experience in great financial enterprises. Naturally he was also a man of conservative temperament. He thought \$400,000,000 a very large sum of money to find all at once, and to find, or have ready, six months hence, when no one could foresee what might be the condition of the money market. If conditions were favorable, there would be a large profit on the transaction, but the profit might be turned into a loss should the Bank rate go up beyond a certain point. There were many other things to be taken into account and other people to be consulted. All this required time. Finally the firm proposed to our Government to take \$20,000,000 with the option of taking the other \$20,000,000 at a specified date.

The morning after this proposition had been sent the firm received a dispatch from New York saying that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had offered to take the whole \$400,000,000 on the terms originally submitted to the London firm, and that the Government had accepted his offer.

It was a surprise, and something more than a surprise. Mr. Morgan was then a young man; a member of the firm of Peabody, Morgan, & Co.; almost unknown—there could be none—that either he or the Government had acted in bad faith or in disregard of any obligation to London. It was simply a case where American energy and courage, personified for the moment in Mr. Pierpont Morgan, had anticipated the slower movement of the English house. But it was resented; I should think bitterly resented at first, and even when reflection had shown that neither Mr. Morgan nor the Government could be blamed some of the bitterness remained. A firm like this, with its great position and cautious methods, perhaps thought itself entitled to notice before being broken off. At any rate, it had slipped away from them, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan suddenly appeared on the Western horizon as a figure henceforth to be reckoned with. It cannot have been very long after his father, Mr. P. & S. Morgan, had electrified London by his boldness and success in the Baring loan, as I explained the other day in this American matter the father had, as I understand, no share. But the new Morgan was now two Morgans instead of one, with only the Atlantic between them and what was the Atlantic?

And what was the Atlantic? It was, after when Mr. Morgan began to launch one scheme after another on the London market, some of which he was aware, I imagine, at times, of opposition which neither the merits of the schemes nor the circumstance of the market explained fully. They would tell you in the City that American schemes of finance were not altogether liked in London, that Mr. Morgan's methods were not liked, that the commissions paid tended to demoralize the market, and that it was as well Mr. Morgan should let the fact that his mind was not New York sink into his mind. Now and then somebody would add:

"There are perhaps powerful interests that intervene which are hostile to Mr. Morgan."

In short, it was said that the firm from whom Mr. Morgan had taken away the \$400,000,000 contract with the American Government had not forgotten it, and that they were not unwilling to put a spoke in his wheel, once in a while, as a reminder. But I have the best authority for saying this is not so. The fact that it was believed in the City to be no shows, perhaps, or did show, a certain drift of opinion which ran counter to Mr. Morgan's wishes. The names of some of the companies or other enterprises which Mr. Morgan undertook to float and did not succeed in floating, or succeeded only in floating at the expense of those to whom shares were allotted, are as well known in New York as here.

Since I have begun with finance, about which I know nothing except what I was told, I will go on. One or two incidents made a deep impression on my innocent mind when I heard them and on other minds less innocent than mine. One relates to that period of distress in America when we were said to have been within twenty-four hours of paying our debts in silver. In other words, of bankruptcy. Mr. Grover Cleveland was then President, whom one of his friends and advisers—not Mr. Morgan—once described to me as ignorant of finance and all fiscal matters, saying:

"All he ever knew I taught him, and to teach him was impossible. He would absorb the facts of a particular financial trouble and understand, or at least admit, the remedies I suggested; and so he would pull through. But the next time a difficulty occurred he was just as helpless as before, and everything had to be done over with him again. He could not grasp a principle. To the day of his

death he understood neither money nor business."

In the crisis I refer to I believe a loan was wanted and gold was wanted—a loan, if I recollect right, of \$200,000,000; and \$400,000,000 of gold within a short period. Mr. Morgan was summoned to Washington, as so often happened. A conference took place between Mr. Cleveland, with some of his official advisers to help, and Mr. Morgan. Mr. Cleveland said:

"Mr. Morgan, you all seem scared in New York and think we are in great difficulties here about money, but I don't see that things are so bad as all that. The Secretary tells me we have \$7,000,000 in the Treasury this morning."

Mr. Morgan answered:

"Yes, Mr. President, that is true, but I have in my pocket a draft on the Treasury for \$12,000,000, and \$7,000,000 won't pay it."

This concrete illustration presented things in a new light to Mr. Cleveland, and he gave his assent to the arrangements his official advisers were urging on him; which Mr. Morgan was then to carry out. The \$400,000,000 in gold was found within the agreed time and paid into the Treasury, and we did not go on a silver basis, nor into bankruptcy. But when it became known in New York that Mr. Morgan had pledged himself to find these forty millions in gold, the great bankers, I am told, shook their heads, and said it could not be done.

"Where is Morgan to get his \$400,000,000 in gold? It is not to be had in America, and if he brings it from abroad it will send exchange to a point which will cause disaster."

And yet it was found, and exchange hardly moved. I asked some of these great financial authorities how Mr. Morgan managed it. They all said much the same thing:

"You must ask Morgan. We do not know."

Perhaps the highest tribute that could be paid him, for it was equivalent to saying: "He is in a class by himself." In the end, from a banker of renown, I got a better answer.

"I do not know what Morgan did in this case, but I know Morgan, and I think it probable he had long foreseen this demand for gold, and that when he was asked to supply the \$400,000,000 he had already accumulated the greater part of it, or arranged for its transfer as wanted from I know not what vaults."

The English thought that. One of them said a similar thing during the crisis of 1907:

"Nobody looks so far ahead as Morgan. We are told here that for many months before the crash came he had been selling securities. When it came his bank balances made him master of the situation. We have had serious moments here in London, of which the Baring trouble was the most dangerous, but in that and other cases we have acted together. But we have never known anything like that day in New York, when money was 100 per cent and not to be had at that, when Morgan hung on the floor of the Stock Exchange \$25,000,000 at 10 per cent, and the danger was over."

He continued:

"What I say of Morgan is that he has shown himself again and again a man who can take command of a situation, and the greater the peril the more absolute is his control."

There floated over to London at a later date a different sort of story. It was, I think, during the last of the crises, when Mr. Morgan summoned the leading bank presidents and other magnates in finance and laid a plan before them, to which they all assented. But one considerable personage had stayed away from this meeting. When it was over Mr. Morgan sent for him, and he came. Said Mr. Morgan:

"Mr. X., you know what we have agreed on. You alone stand out. I think it important, in the interest of your bank and of all the banks, that you should come in."

"No," said Mr. X., "I shall not come in."

"Then I give you fair notice that if you do not I will break you and your bank together."

And he came in.

Of course, I do not know whether these things, or any of them, happened in this way. I give you the versions current in London, and believed in London. They help explain how it is that Mr. Morgan's prestige has grown in England to its present height; not among men of finance only, but with the general public. Such mistakes as he has made do not seem to have much diminished it. Napoleon, to whom he and all other masterful men are likened, lost many a battle and finally his throne. Mr. Morgan has lost battles, too, but his fame and authority here in England, where he lost them, were never so great as now.

G. W. S.

THREE OPERAS IN ONE DAY

Great "Tristan" Matinee; Then "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

Wagner and the Italian "verists" shared yesterday between them at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the afternoon Mme. Gadski made her first appearance of the season in "Tristan and Isolde," and one of the greatest audiences of the year welcomed her back to her old singing ground. Mme. Gadski amply repaid her admirers by being in exceptionally brilliant voice, besides giving an interpretation of the Irish prelude that surpassed dramatically any that she had shown in previous seasons. Mr. Burian, in admirable voice, was the Tristan, and Mr. Troscaud repeated his masterly reading of the score.

In the evening, despite the non-appearance of Enrico Caruso and Dini Gilly, both of whom were ill with colds, the series of Saturday night subscription performances had an auspicious opening in the size of the audience. It was true that Ossa was pined upon Pellon, that "Cavalleria Rusticana" was followed by "Pagliacci," but this particular piling New York audiences have ever liked. In the Matinee opera Miss Morena was the Santuzza and Mr. Jadlowker the Turiddu. Neither part suits the personality or the voice of either of these artists, but Mr. Amato did what he could to atone as Alfio. Mrs. Aldrich was the Lola.

In the Leoncavallo work Carl Jörn, vice Mr. Caruso, sang Canio. Comparison with Mr. Caruso would scarcely be fair, Mr. Jörn being a typical German singer in a typical Italian role. Mr. Scotti was fine dramatically as Tonio, though not in the best voice, and Miss Allen was as ever an excellent Nedda.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN DEAD

End Comes Peacefully to Philadelphia Prelate.

LAST WORDS A BLESSING

Body Will Lie in State in Cathedral, Pending Imposing Church Funeral.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The Most Rev. Patrick John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Metropolitan of Pennsylvania, died peacefully at 4:08 o'clock this afternoon at the archiepiscopal residence.

For weeks the prelate, who would have been eighty years old on February 20, fought death, but a weak heart could not stand the strain, and he died, breathing the benediction "God bless you" upon those who stood about the bedside. Archbishop Ryan had been suffering since last fall, but his condition did not become alarming until two weeks ago, when his physicians admitted that he was dying. Occasionally he showed signs of improvement, and this week his condition was such as to rekindle hope that he might be about again. At dawn today, however, the change came and he slowly lost ground. At noon it was thought that he was about to breathe his last, but he rallied, only to lapse again into a sinking spell later. The four attending physicians, who had been resorting to artificial means to keep their patient alive, shook their heads at 3 o'clock and whispered that the end was not far off. About this time the dying Archbishop roused himself and murmured the dying words of St. Paul: "I wish to be dissolved and be with Christ."

Final Change Comes.

An hour later the final change came. Messengers hurried out to summon priests who were hearing confessions in the cathedral. As they entered the sickroom Father Charles F. Kavanaugh, the Archbishop's secretary, began the prayers for the dying, and the priests, kneeling about the deathbed, intoned the responses. The Archbishop's mind for a moment cleared sufficiently to comprehend the significance of the scene, and with the words "God bless you" on his lips he sank back. His breathing became fainter, and Dr. J. Ryan Devereaux, of Washington, D. C., one of his nephews, who had been in constant attendance, leaned over the prelate and then held his hand. "It is over," he said.

Those about the bedside when the end came, besides the priests and Dr. Devereaux, were his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gleason, of St. Louis; Ashton Devereaux, of this city, a nephew, and the latter's wife; Edward Bowen, one of his sisters and several intimate friends.

Archbishop Ryan was confined to his room with heart disease, due to overwork, and advanced years, from Thanksgiving day of last year until Christmas, when he insisted, despite the orders of his physicians, upon following his usual custom of celebrating high mass in the cathedral.

On Sunday, January 8, he also insisted on appearing at the memorial services for the thirteen Armenians who were killed in the Bodine street fire.

"I gave my promise and I am going to keep it. Besides I want to see the cathedral before I am taken away," he declared, when he was told that he should be sent out, yet after last seeing Archbishop Ryan I felt that it could not be long delayed. The Cardinal will officiate at the funeral.

MRS. ISAAC K. FUNK.

Mrs. Helen Gertrude Funk, wife of the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, died at her home at No. 23 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday.

She was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842. Her parents were James and Jeanette Thompson. After completing her education in the schools at Zanesville Mrs. Funk taught school at Cary, Ohio, for several years. She married Dr. Funk in 1866 and went with her husband to Brooklyn two years later, when he was called to a church there. Mrs. Funk was active in church and social work, and was a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Cambridge Club, of Brooklyn. She leaves her husband, a daughter and a son. The funeral will be held on Monday.

BARON ALBERT DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family, died today.

The death recalls the death of the famous Rothschild, Oskar, who died suddenly in the Rothschild palace here in July, 1909, following the breaking of his marriage engagement with Miss Olga Menz, daughter of Dr. Rudolph Menz, of Chicago. It was widely reported that Baron Oskar had committed suicide by shooting, though the family asserted that death was due to apoplexy. During the year preceding the young man made a tour of America, met Miss Menz, and they became engaged. His father objected to the match, and Oskar returned to his home, dying two days after he reached Vienna. He was twenty-one years old.

Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild was born in 1844, the son of Anselm de Rothschild. As chief of the Vienna banking house he was the Austrian representative of the great Rothschild family, the family of the great banker and financier of the Austrian Empire. Baron de Rothschild was said to be personally unpopular because of his extremely reticent disposition and his unsympathetic manners. Bettina de Rothschild, his wife, was the daughter of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris. She died from cancer four years after the birth of Baron Oskar, the youngest of their six sons. Baron George de Rothschild, the eldest son, lost his reason; the only daughter, is a philanthropist. As a patron of the arts, few persons were probably better known than Baron Albert de Rothschild. He was fond of chess, and in 1888 was the referee in the international chess tournament, which the American players won.

MISS SARAH CLEVELAND.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11 (Special).—Miss Sarah Cleveland, a cousin of Grover Cleveland, died yesterday at her home, 384 Valley Road, at the age of sixty-eight, from the grip. Her father, William Cleveland, was once president of the Orange Savings Bank, and opened Cleveland street, Orange, one of the residential streets. A sister, Mrs. Mary E. Cleveland, with whom she lived, survived. Both were active in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the rector of that church, Rev. Richard Frank R. Scazzer, will conduct the funeral on Monday.

MRS. DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

Mrs. Elise A. Sickels, wife of Colonel David Banks Sickels, former Minister to Russia, died on Friday night after a long illness in her apartments, at the Montauk, 124th street and Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Sickels was a scholar and writer and travelled extensively in Japan, China, India and Egypt.

She was born in New York City sixty-one years ago, and was the daughter of William MacCallister, a well known resident of Harlem, who owned considerable real estate in that section. Mrs. Sickels, having married at the age of twenty, she was a member of many women's clubs. The funeral will be held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 31st street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MRS. MARGARET M. S. C. MARCH.

Easton, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special).—Mrs. Margaret M. S. C. March, wife of Professor Francis A. March, the noted English scholar, died to-day at her home on the Lafayette College campus from apoplexy brought on by worry over the condition of her husband, who some weeks ago fell and broke his hip. Mrs. March was seventy-four years old. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

area which he was also to receive, twenty years later, from the University of Pennsylvania.

Father Ryan accompanied Archbishop Kendrick to Europe on the occasion of the 1,800th anniversary of the crucifixion of St. Peter in Rome. When he returned to St. Louis he was appointed vicar general of the diocese. When the Archbishop applied to Rome for a coadjutor Father Ryan was selected for that place. The Pontiff conferred upon him the title of Bishop of Trieste, which was the title of Bishop of Trieste at the time of St. Louis at that time. The archdiocese of St. Louis at that time was the largest in the world. He was consecrated bishop April 14, 1872.

Bishop Ryan visited Rome again in the fall of 1883 for the purpose of taking part in a meeting of the American bishops, who had been called together by the Pope. It was on that occasion that his elevation to the archiepiscopal dignity, under the title of Archbishop of Baltimore, was announced. In June, 1884, official information was received that he had been named for the Propaganda, approved by the Pope as Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Preacher at McCloskey's Funeral.

He was the preacher selected by Cardinal McCloskey for the occasion of the dedication of the cathedral in this city, was the preacher when the first of the American cardinals was laid to rest; also when the pallium was bestowed upon Archbishop Corrigan. The opening sermon of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore was preached by him, as was also the centennial sermon in Baltimore in 1889 of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States. He was the orator chosen by Cardinal Gibbons when the prelate received the cardinal's hat.

One of Archbishop Ryan's greatest works was the establishment of the Catholic Protective for Wayward Boys in Philadelphia.

His interest and labors in behalf of the Indians made him well known in Washington and on those government reservations which shelter the aborigines. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to succeed the late Bishop Whipple. As Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, in which is located the Order of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People, of which Mother Katherine Drexel is the founder and mother superior, Archbishop Ryan became the spiritual director of Mother Katherine and was her adviser in regard to the expenditure of the large sums which she annually contributed and the unselfish labors which she and her order expended for the education and improvement of the Indians.

Archbishop Ryan's name had been mentioned from time to time in connection with the creation of another American cardinal.

Personally the Archbishop was a man of commanding presence and of great dignity of manner, but this did not prevent him from being a favorite in social circles. His Irish sense of humor was evidenced by his readiness of wit, and as a conversationalist and an after-dinner speaker he had a national reputation, and his stories, which had the advantage of being new, had been enjoyed by nearly every prominent man in public life in the country.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S TRIBUTE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—Cardinal Gibbons, when he learned of the death of Archbishop Ryan, declared himself too deeply affected for adequate speech. "I have lost my best friend," said the Cardinal, "with whom I was in constant contact for many years. I had hoped against hope that this dispatch would not have to be sent out, yet after last seeing Archbishop Ryan I felt that it could not be long delayed. The Cardinal will officiate at the funeral."

MRS. ISAAC K. FUNK.

Mrs. Helen Gertrude Funk, wife of the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, died at her home at No. 23 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday.

She was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842. Her parents were James and Jeanette Thompson. After completing her education in the schools at Zanesville Mrs. Funk taught school at Cary, Ohio, for several years. She married Dr. Funk in 1866 and went with her husband to Brooklyn two years later, when he was called to a church there. Mrs. Funk was active in church and social work, and was a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Cambridge Club, of Brooklyn. She leaves her husband, a daughter and a son. The funeral will be held on Monday.

BARON ALBERT DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family, died today.

The death recalls the death of the famous Rothschild, Oskar, who died suddenly in the Rothschild palace here in July, 1909, following the breaking of his marriage engagement with Miss Olga Menz, daughter of Dr. Rudolph Menz, of Chicago. It was widely reported that Baron Oskar had committed suicide by shooting, though the family asserted that death was due to apoplexy. During the year preceding the young man made a tour of America, met Miss Menz, and they became engaged. His father objected to the match, and Oskar returned to his home, dying two days after he reached Vienna. He was twenty-one years old.

Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild was born in 1844, the son of Anselm de Rothschild. As chief of the Vienna banking house he was the Austrian representative of the great Rothschild family, the family of the great banker and financier of the Austrian Empire. Baron de Rothschild was said to be personally unpopular because of his extremely reticent disposition and his unsympathetic manners. Bettina de Rothschild, his wife, was the daughter of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris. She died from cancer four years after the birth of Baron Oskar, the youngest of their six sons. Baron George de Rothschild, the eldest son, lost his reason; the only daughter, is a philanthropist. As a patron of the arts, few persons were probably better known than Baron Albert de Rothschild. He was fond of chess, and in 1888 was the referee in the international chess tournament, which the American players won.

MISS SARAH CLEVELAND.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11 (Special).—Miss Sarah Cleveland, a cousin of Grover Cleveland, died yesterday at her home, 384 Valley Road, at the age of sixty-eight, from the grip. Her father, William Cleveland, was once president of the Orange Savings Bank, and opened Cleveland street, Orange, one of the residential streets. A sister, Mrs. Mary E. Cleveland, with whom she lived, survived. Both were active in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the rector of that church, Rev. Richard Frank R. Scazzer, will conduct the funeral on Monday.

MRS. DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

Mrs. Elise A. Sickels, wife of Colonel David Banks Sickels, former Minister to Russia, died on Friday night after a long illness in her apartments, at the Montauk, 124th street and Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Sickels was a scholar and writer and travelled extensively in Japan, China, India and Egypt.

She was born in New York City sixty-one years ago, and was the daughter of William MacCallister, a well known resident of Harlem, who owned considerable real estate in that section. Mrs. Sickels, having married at the age of twenty, she was a member of many women's clubs. The funeral will be held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 31st street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MRS. MARGARET M. S. C. MARCH.

Easton, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special).—Mrs. Margaret M. S. C. March, wife of Professor Francis A. March, the noted English scholar, died to-day at her home on the Lafayette College campus from apoplexy brought on by worry over the condition of her husband, who some weeks ago fell and broke his hip. Mrs. March was seventy-four years old. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

day at her home on the Lafayette College campus from apoplexy brought on by worry over the condition of her husband, who some weeks ago fell and broke his hip. Mrs. March was seventy-four years old. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Father Ryan accompanied Archbishop Kendrick to Europe on the occasion of the 1,800th anniversary of the crucifixion of St. Peter in Rome. When he returned to St. Louis he was appointed vicar general of the diocese. When the Archbishop applied to Rome for a coadjutor Father Ryan was selected for that place. The Pontiff conferred upon him the title of Bishop of Trieste, which was the title of Bishop of Trieste at the time of St. Louis at that time. The archdiocese of St. Louis at that time was the largest in the world. He was consecrated bishop April 14, 1872.

Bishop Ryan visited Rome again in the fall of 1883 for the purpose of taking part in a meeting of the American bishops, who had been called together by the Pope. It was on that occasion that his elevation to the archiepiscopal dignity, under the title of Archbishop of Baltimore, was announced. In June, 1884, official information was received that he had been named for the Propaganda, approved by the Pope as Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Preacher at McCloskey's Funeral.

He was the preacher selected by Cardinal McCloskey for the occasion of the dedication of the cathedral in this city, was the preacher when the first of the American cardinals was laid to rest; also when the pallium was bestowed upon Archbishop Corrigan. The opening sermon of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore was preached by him, as was also the centennial sermon in Baltimore in 1889 of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States. He was the orator chosen by Cardinal Gibbons when the prelate received the cardinal's hat.

One of Archbishop Ryan's greatest works was the establishment of the Catholic Protective for Wayward Boys in Philadelphia.

His interest and labors in behalf of the Indians made him well known in Washington and on those government reservations which shelter the aborigines. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to succeed the late Bishop Whipple. As Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, in which is located the Order of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People, of which Mother Katherine Drexel is the founder and mother superior, Archbishop Ryan became the spiritual director of Mother Katherine and was her adviser in regard to the expenditure of the large sums which she annually contributed and the unselfish labors which she and her order expended for the education and improvement of the Indians.

Archbishop Ryan's name had been mentioned from time to time in connection with the creation of another American cardinal.

Personally the Archbishop was a man of commanding presence and of great dignity of manner, but this did not prevent him from being a favorite in social circles. His Irish sense of humor was evidenced by his readiness of wit, and as a conversationalist and an after-dinner speaker he had a national reputation, and his stories, which had the advantage of being new, had been enjoyed by nearly every prominent man in public life in the country.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S TRIBUTE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11.—Cardinal Gibbons, when he learned of the death of Archbishop Ryan, declared himself too deeply affected for adequate speech. "I have lost my best friend," said the Cardinal, "with whom I was in constant contact for many years. I had hoped against hope that this dispatch would not have to be sent out, yet after last seeing Archbishop Ryan I felt that it could not be long delayed. The Cardinal will officiate at the funeral."

MRS. ISAAC K. FUNK.

Mrs. Helen Gertrude Funk, wife of the Rev. Dr. Isaac K. Funk, of the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls, died at her home at No. 23 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J., yesterday.

She was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1842. Her parents were James and Jeanette Thompson. After completing her education in the schools at Zanesville Mrs. Funk taught school at Cary, Ohio, for several years. She married Dr. Funk in 1866 and went with her husband to Brooklyn two years later, when he was called to a church there. Mrs. Funk was active in church and social work, and was a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Cambridge Club, of Brooklyn. She leaves her husband, a daughter and a son. The funeral will be held on Monday.

BARON ALBERT DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vienna, Feb. 11.—Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family, died today.

The death recalls the death of the famous Rothschild, Oskar, who died suddenly in the Rothschild palace here in July, 1909, following the breaking of his marriage engagement with Miss Olga Menz, daughter of Dr. Rudolph Menz, of Chicago. It was widely reported that Baron Oskar had committed suicide by shooting, though the family asserted that death was due to apoplexy. During the year preceding the young man made a tour of America, met Miss Menz, and they became engaged. His father objected to the match, and Oskar returned to his home, dying two days after he reached Vienna. He was twenty-one years old.

Baron Albert S. A. de Rothschild was born in 1844, the son of Anselm de Rothschild. As chief of the Vienna banking house he was the Austrian representative of the great Rothschild family, the family of the great banker and financier of the Austrian Empire. Baron de Rothschild was said to be personally unpopular because of his extremely reticent disposition and his unsympathetic manners. Bettina de Rothschild, his wife, was the daughter of the late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, of Paris. She died from cancer four years after the birth of Baron Oskar, the youngest of their six sons. Baron George de Rothschild, the eldest son, lost his reason; the only daughter, is a philanthropist. As a patron of the arts, few persons were probably better known than Baron Albert de Rothschild. He was fond of chess, and in 1888 was the referee in the international chess tournament, which the American players won.

MISS SARAH CLEVELAND.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11 (Special).—Miss Sarah Cleveland, a cousin of Grover Cleveland, died yesterday at her home, 384 Valley Road, at the age of sixty-eight, from the grip. Her father, William Cleveland, was once president of the Orange Savings Bank, and opened Cleveland street, Orange, one of the residential streets. A sister, Mrs. Mary E. Cleveland, with whom she lived, survived. Both were active in the work of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and the rector of that church, Rev. Richard Frank R. Scazzer, will conduct the funeral on Monday.

MRS. DAVID BANKS SICKELS.

Mrs. Elise A. Sickels, wife of Colonel David Banks Sickels, former Minister to Russia, died on Friday night after a long illness in her apartments, at the Montauk, 124th street and Mount Morris Park West. Mrs. Sickels was a scholar and writer and travelled extensively in Japan, China, India and Egypt.

She was born in New York City sixty-one years ago, and was the daughter of William MacCallister, a well known resident of Harlem, who owned considerable real estate in that section. Mrs. Sickels, having married at the age of twenty, she was a member of many women's clubs. The funeral will be held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 31st street and Fifth avenue, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MRS. MARGARET M. S. C. MARCH.

Easton, Penn., Feb. 11 (Special).—Mrs. Margaret M. S. C. March, wife of Professor Francis A. March, the noted English scholar, died to-day at her home on the Lafayette College campus from apoplexy brought on by worry over the condition of her husband, who some weeks ago fell and broke his hip. Mrs. March was seventy-four years old. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Stone, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

continued to transact business under that name at No. 8 Bridge street.

Mr. Vernam was a director in many business and banking houses. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the New York Athletic Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Union League and the Lotus club.

A. HAROLD VERNAM.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 11.—A. Harold Vernam, son of the late Albert H. Vernam, president of the First National Bank of this town, died at his home to-night from blood poisoning. Last autumn Mr. Vernam and Josiah Macy, secretary of the Morris County Golf Club, made a wager to walk from Far Hills to Morristown within a stated time. Mr. Macy completed the trip, but Mr. Vernam got only as far as Mendham, and was brought the rest of the distance in an automobile. His feet became sore from the walk,